

## Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Bells." J. W. Wallack.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Diamonds." Miss  
Fanny Vandegriff.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Roi Carotte." Mrs.  
John Wood and Miss Rose Heron.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 2 and 8: "The Red  
Pocket Book."  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Ixion." Miss Lydia  
Thompson.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Forty-first Annual Exhibi-  
tion.  
CALIFORNIA MINISTERS, at No. 729 Broadway.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Con-  
cert. Theatre.  
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.

## Business Notices.

## THE METIS DISASTER.

## INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Chas. H. Bliss of Providence, a manu-  
facturing jeweler, who lost his life in the Metis disaster, of Wash Hill,  
had \$5,000 insurance under an accident policy in the TRAVELERS IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.

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HONORABLE  
(Hill and Look, 1872-1873)  
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able to be hung in parlors, libraries, and study rooms.  
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Our city readers who spend the Summer in  
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sending their orders to this office. Price \$1 per month.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this  
morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5  
cents.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New reports are to be presented to the Geneva Tri-  
bunal. — A portion of Canterbury Cathedral has  
been destroyed by fire. — The troubles between Brazil  
and the Argentine Republic have been amicably ar-  
ranged. — Disturbances are reported in Lyons and  
Narbonne, in France. — The campaign of Havana  
have been threatening a riot.

Charles O'Connor declines the nomination of the Louis-  
ville Convention. — Dr. Loring delivered an address  
at the opening of the New-England Fair at Lowell.

Testimony was taken in the Rosa McCabe inquest case.  
— The Controller's monthly statement shows a slight  
increase in the city and county debt. — 40th, 112,  
42, 114. Thermometer, 69, 69, 55.

Our readers will regret to see that the series  
of Old Colony letters, which have made them  
so pleasantly acquainted with some of the  
most charming scenes in New-England, is  
brought to a close to-day by the story of a  
cruise in Cape Cod Bay.

The letter of our St. Petersburg correspond-  
ent, published on another page, contains some  
conjectures on the object of the approaching  
conference at Berlin. They may serve to  
throw some light on the subject, at least so  
far as the position of the Czar to the Pan-  
slavic party in Russia is indicated.

The letter which we print this morning  
from our special correspondent in North Caro-  
lina gives a full statement of the rise and fall  
of Ku-Kluxism in that State. It is now  
entirely extinct, and the only systematic vio-  
lence or terrorism existing in the State is that  
exercised by the negroes under Administration  
inference, against those who favor the Liberal  
ticket.

We copy from The Richmond Whig a letter  
from Gen. Imboden, giving an account of  
some interesting incidents of the early days  
of the Administration of Mr. Johnson, and of  
the efforts of several eminent men in the  
North and in the South to bring about that  
thorough reconciliation which has delayed so  
long, and seems now about to be reached by  
the success of the Liberal Reform movement.

In Connecticut many of the Liberals have  
given up inquiring how the State will go,  
because the success of Greeley and Brown  
seems to be beyond question, and are now  
devoting their minds to a calculation of ma-  
jorities, while the Grant Republicans, hopeless  
of November, are whistling to keep up the  
courage of their party till next April. That  
is a great waste of wind, for next April there  
will be no Grant party in existence.

An intelligent correspondent sends us a sur-  
vey of the situation in Maine, where a spon-  
taneous movement of the people is making  
splendid progress against the money of the  
Administration. No estimate of the vote in  
figures can be of much value; but the Liberals  
have a well-grounded confidence that the Re-  
publican majority will be so largely reduced  
next week that they can count the contest as  
a substantial victory for the Greeley party.

From the ashes of the old Chicago has come  
a new Chicago, whose glories are vividly set  
forth by our correspondent this morning. A  
peculiarity of the young city seems to be an  
odd mixture of all imaginable styles of archi-  
tecture. Nothing could be funnier than the hotel  
with a front partly Doge's Palace, St. Mark's  
Church, Vaudeville Theater, and Louvre.  
Nevertheless, we are prepared to consider it as  
the Chicagoans do—the most remarkable  
building in the country.

Sanguine Renominationists who believe (or  
used to say) that there is no Greeley move-  
ment in Massachusetts, will be profoundly dis-  
satisfied with a letter from Boston which we  
print this morning. It seems that the chances  
of Gen. Banks for a reelection in the 11th Dis-  
trict are very flattering, and the canvass  
throughout the State is very spirited. That  
does not look as if the sentiment of Massa-  
chusetts was all one way.

The war between Brazil and the Argentine  
Republic, which appeared imminent, has been  
averted. A cable telegram, which we publish  
to-day, announces that the troubles have been  
arranged and amicable relations resumed.  
Although the Argentines have maintained a  
bold, not to say a defiant, attitude, their En-  
voy at Rio, Gen. Mitre, knew very well the

disparity in military power of the two coun-  
tries. It may be owing to this fact that the  
peaceful arrangement has been effected.

Returns received from Vermont up to the  
time for sending THE TRIBUNE to press cover  
about half of the State, and indicate a  
Grant majority of about 25,000, on a rather  
full vote. Compared with the September elec-  
tion for the last Presidential year, 1868, the  
complete returns will probably show an in-  
crease of vote for both parties, but larger for  
the Liberals and Democrats than for the Re-  
nomination party. Considering the utter hope-  
lessness of carrying the State, the opposition  
have done very well.

Excursions and festivities did much to  
lighten the later labors of the Scientific Con-  
vention at Dubuque. On a trip up the Mis-  
sissippi the botanists of the party found a  
species of swamp lily which enables our great  
river to rival the Nile in the possession of a  
lotus. From the description given by our cor-  
respondent, it appears that there was no lack  
of scientific enthusiasm either on the part of  
the lowans or their visitors; that the former  
exceeded even the proverbial hospitality of  
the West, and the latter were proportionally  
profuse in expressions of thankfulness.

The advices from Illinois grow continually  
better. In a State where the brains and heart  
of the Republican party joined the Liberal  
movement, and where not a single mistake  
has as yet been made, it is not surprising  
that the cause of Reform should be in a  
wholesome and flourishing condition. The im-  
mense Republican majority of 50,000 is not  
easy to overcome, and yet our friends are very  
sure that it is already neutralized by the acce-  
sions of Liberal Republicans. Our Special Cor-  
respondence to-day gives some idea of the  
cheery and confident spirit in which the Lib-  
erals are carrying on the canvass; not trust-  
ing to luck or enthusiasm, but organizing and  
working every township as if the whole con-  
test turned upon its single vote.

We take pleasure in printing the explicit and  
vigorous letter of Gov. Vance in answer to  
the libels of a Judge of the North Carolina  
Superior Court named Tourgee, who is ex-  
emplifying his ideas of his judicial duties  
by going about the North slandering the peo-  
ple he should be serving. The invention  
which this worthy has thought suitable to our  
latitude is to accuse Gov. Vance of fiendish  
acts of cruelty during the war. Infamous as  
these charges are, it is hard to consider them  
seriously. Tourgee makes them with his  
tongue in his cheek, his audiences receive  
them knowing them false, and the few  
feeble minds which believe them have always  
been ready to believe anything. Gov. Vance  
is too brave a man, and in spite of his oppo-  
sition to Jefferson Davis and the party at the  
South which controlled the war, was too sincere  
a Rebel ever to have been guilty of crimes  
which owe their invention to the active  
brain of hungry office-seekers.

The Conventions which are to meet to-day  
at Syracuse have an important work before  
them. They are to name the Governor of  
New-York for the next two years to begin  
with. There is no reasonable doubt of this.  
Only a very bad nomination could prevent  
this, and there is not a single bad or weak  
name among the half dozen eminent Demo-  
crats whose nomination is desired by their  
friends. In fact, the certainty  
of the election of the nominees of  
this Convention will make the contest  
for the nomination unusually sharp and en-  
ergetic. But as the choice of a candidate is sure  
to be a good one, and the nominee is sure  
to be elected, it is of infinite importance that  
in every act of the Convention, in every word  
of the resolutions to be adopted, in every subor-  
dinate nomination to be made, the great fact  
shall be kept continually uppermost that this  
is a campaign of Reform. The Liberal Con-  
vention will contain a large proportion of the  
oldest and most trusted members of the Re-  
publican party of the State; men who assisted  
at its foundation and helped achieve its vic-  
tories, and who have gone out from it to bear  
testimony against the corruption and degeneracy  
of the present Administration and its reckless  
supporters. In the Democratic Convention the  
leading spirits will be those upright and sa-  
gacious men who last year saw that the true  
path of safety and honor lay in the tem-  
porary defeat of their own party, to accomplish  
the downfall of that dishonest combination  
which threatened the life of the party by as-  
sociating it with their career of theft and rapine.  
From the deliberations and the action of bodies  
of men so composed and so led, there is nothing  
to fear. We only ask, in behalf of the  
people of this State, who by a great majority are  
earnestly in favor of full and sweeping  
Reform in the State and the nation, that there  
may be no room for mistake, nor even for  
misrepresentation, in regard to the intentions  
of this powerful new party of the future, to  
continue the work so well begun of the puri-  
fication of our political and official system in  
every sphere where law and public opinion  
can reach it.

## SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner sailed yesterday for Europe,  
reluctantly submitting to the orders of his  
physicians and the entreaties of his friends.  
The attack which last year endangered his  
life and alarmed the country was but the  
open manifestation of a most disquieting con-  
stitutional tendency. His physicians have re-  
peatedly warned him that entire abstinence  
from work for a considerable time could alone  
restore him, and that to disregard this impera-  
tive injunction would endanger his life. This  
counsel has recently been repeated in the most  
earnest manner, and Mr. Sumner's announce-  
ment of his intention to enter the canvass in  
favor of Greeley and Brown was met by the  
solemn and peremptory protest of his medical  
advisers. He has yielded to their representa-  
tions, and started at last on his much-needed  
and well-earned holiday, from which every  
one who is capable of appreciating the highest  
expression of political honor and personal  
purity will wish for his speedy and prosperous  
return.

Though we shall miss his noble presence  
and inspiring voice in this canvass, which lay  
so near to his heart, he has not left us with-  
out a witness of his faith. We print this  
morning the speech which his broken health  
prevented him from delivering yesterday. It  
is in his finest vein. He was never more  
direct and vigorous, more terse and graphic,  
more eloquent and earnest, than in this  
admirable address. He has always, ever since  
his first entrance into public life, occupied a  
higher moral plane than any of his associates  
or rivals. He has placed more stress upon  
considerations of absolute right, and less upon  
those of mere expediency, than almost any  
Senator of his time. He has sometimes seemed  
arrogant and imperious because he insisted

upon inflexibly subjecting men and measures  
to the same tests from which he himself did  
not flinch. In this speech this quality is espe-  
cially noticeable. He devotes a few rapid and  
scarcifying phrases to the faults of the present  
Administration. But they are pointed out by  
the finger of a judge, not an accuser. He  
condemns the Administration of Grant, and  
the rule of the corrupted organization of the  
Presidential party, because they have not only  
fallen short of a reasonable approach to the  
fulfillment of their duties, but because they  
have committed a class of faults which render  
it impossible that they can be useful in future.

While these portions of his speech remind  
us of the Summer of old, there is the proof of  
the mellowing and broadening influence of  
time and experience in his appeal for reunion  
and reconciliation with the South. His words  
upon this subject breathe not only the most  
catholic spirit of Christianity and civilization,  
but they are informed by the sagacity of a  
practical statesman. They should be circu-  
lated in every mansion and cabin of the  
South. Every planter should read them and  
every freedman should learn them by heart.  
When selfish and predatory adventurers are  
striving for their own sordid purposes to keep  
alive the passions of hostility and distrust  
between the two races and the two sections,  
it ought to be known and deeply considered  
that Charles Sumner, the first, the ablest, the  
most uncompromising and consistent champion  
of the colored race in America, urges upon  
the people he has so efficiently befriended an  
immediate and lasting peace. No one has  
done so much for them as he. No one has  
been so savagely attacked by the spirit and  
power of slavery. No one can therefore speak  
in favor of peace and reconciliation with a  
voice so authoritative.

To those who have regarded Mr. Sumner as  
stronger in criticism than in defense, more  
prompt to smite the guilty than to praise his  
associates and peers, his cordial and unreser-  
ved eulogy of the Liberal candidate for the  
Presidency will be a new and welcome man-  
ifestation. The heartiest and most discrimina-  
ting vindication which Mr. Greeley has received  
since the beginning of this canvass is this  
from the pen of his most eminent friend and  
collaborer in the work of emancipation and  
progress. There is something especially val-  
uable in the words of such a man, "who would  
not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove  
for his power to thunder." In fact the  
leading characteristic of this masterly speech  
is its magnanimity. It is stern only against  
wrong, not even bitter to the wrong-doer,  
while it is kind and forgiving toward old  
enemies, and heartily generous toward old  
associates. It will add respect and admiration  
to the sympathy which his illness will compel  
from men of all parties, as he sails away to  
regain the health and strength he has lost in  
the noblest labor possible, in efforts for the  
good of his country and the progress of free-  
dom and enlightenment among men.

## THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The Blanton-Grant Convention at Louis-  
ville was born in trouble and cradled in a  
row. It is likely to pass into history amid  
the ridicule of a continent. Though it styled  
itself the Democratic National Convention,  
not a single Democrat of national repute could  
be induced to attend it. The gathering was  
composed of a few political adventurers of the  
smallest type, a few defunct Seces-  
sionists, a contingent of Grant mer-  
cenaries, and the bought followers of Mr.  
James O'Brien. Mr. Lyons of Virginia, lo-  
cally known as the American Lamartine, was  
the presiding officer; and Mr. Charles O'Connor,  
upon whose name alone the assemblage relied  
for respectability, wrote a letter to the mem-  
bers of the Convention only to say that he  
would have nothing to do with them. It made  
little difference after this whether Mr. Blanton  
Duncan found any other gentleman to take  
his nomination or not.

As for Mr. O'Connor's letter, though it was  
the only thing in the proceedings worth a  
moment's notice, the most enthusiastic ad-  
mirer of that eminent lawyer cannot call it  
an effective political document. Mr. O'Connor  
believes in Reform but opposes the Reform  
movement, and approves of the Louisville  
Convention, though he plainly says that the  
only choice of the country is between Grant  
and Greeley, and intimates that he knows  
the Louisville affair to be devised in the interest  
of Grant. Nearly the whole of his letter is devoted  
to the exposition of an abstract theory of gov-  
ernment, by which every vestige of central-  
ized power and the authority to borrow money  
and impose duties and excises for revenue  
are to be prohibited, and four-fifths of the  
governmental intervention now exercised in  
carrying on the affairs of society shall be done  
away with. Whatever we may think of Mr.  
O'Connor's theory, it need not be discussed  
just now, since neither the Louisville,  
nor the Baltimore, nor the Cincinnati,  
nor the Philadelphia party, nor any other  
party in any country of the world, dreams of  
putting it in practice. Imagine the feelings  
of Mr. Jimmy O'Brien's strikers and Mr. Blanton  
Duncan's blatherskites when, having asked  
Mr. O'Connor for the loan of his name, they  
were promptly refused, and got instead of it  
an abstruse philosophical essay!

When it comes to the choice between Grant  
and Greeley, says Mr. O'Connor, and to the  
consideration of mitigating the miseries of the  
South, we must bear in mind that "once his  
second term shall have been secured, Gen.  
Grant's only motive for inflicting misery on  
"that portion of his countrymen will cease."  
We cannot agree with him. To assume that  
Grant will repent and reform as soon as he  
have testified our approval of his miscon-  
duct by reelecting him to office  
is hardly in keeping with Mr.  
O'Connor's well-known acuteness. If the  
President's only motive for oppressing the  
South will cease when he has secured his  
second term, it must be that he is personally  
and solely responsible for carpet-bag misgov-  
ernment, bayonet-laws, and all the attendant  
evils. But his worst enemies have never said  
that of him. He is in a great measure the  
tool of corrupt and ambitious politicians; and  
he will be made to serve their interests as  
long as he retains power.

Finally, Mr. O'Connor explains that he refuses  
the honor Mr. Blanton Duncan thrusts upon  
him because of his "unalterable resolve to re-  
main in private station,"—which, it seems to  
us, would not have been in any way inconsis-  
tent with the acceptance of the Louisville  
nomination.

A correspondent at Kalamazoo gives a  
cheering account of the progress of the Lib-  
eral cause in Michigan, where, despite the  
activity of the Grant-Chandler Committee, we  
have established a strong party among the  
most intelligent and influential classes of the  
citizens. Our orators have left this part of  
the Union neglected, and our Central Com-

mittee has taken no pains to supply Michigan  
with documents; yet even in the most remote  
counties the Greeley movement has made  
astonishing headway. Our friends have, to  
be sure, a large vote to overcome. Grant's  
majority in 1868 was 31,000, and in 1870 the  
Republican majority for Governor was over  
16,000. Still many of the Liberals are con-  
fident of carrying the State. If they cannot do  
that, they can certainly reduce the adverse  
vote even more than it was reduced between  
1868 and 1870, and they should remember that  
what their zeal and activity may fail to  
accomplish directly in the redemption of their  
own State can be effected indirectly by their  
influence upon other communities.

## WHAT IS SENATOR WILSON?

The question whether Henry Wilson was a  
set at rest. The cloud of witnesses which has  
arisen to prove this shows how silly must  
always be the attempt of a public man to  
deny his record. But this question being dis-  
posed of another one arises, not less important.  
Is Senator Wilson's word good for anything?  
When first asked by a friendly correspondent  
if he had been a Know-Nothing, he wrote a  
wordy and evasive letter to prove that, being  
in favor of justice to all men, it was not likely  
that he had ever been in favor of a proscription  
policy. This naturally called out proofs, and  
the case was soon settled beyond a doubt.  
But in the midst of this rain of proofs a letter  
was published purporting to be written by  
him to a committee of Germans in Brooklyn,  
denying that he had ever belonged to the ob-  
noxious organization. The amazing effrontery  
of this denial was promptly set forth by Mr.  
Bird and others; and Mr. Wilson, seeing  
the unfortunate effect of this letter, pro-  
nounced it a forgery. We showed on  
Monday that the facts pointed very  
strongly to Mr. Wilson as the source of  
the letter, and we now are able to complete  
the information and justify the inferences of  
our former article. The letter was written, as  
we are informed from a responsible source, by  
Mr. Herman Askemay, a Government office-  
holder in Boston, a friend of Senator Wilson  
who frequently assists him in his German cor-  
respondence. It was written with the knowl-  
edge and at the request of Mr. Wilson, in an-  
swer to the letter of Mr. Frevert and others,  
who wanted their way made clear to voting  
for Grant and Wilson. Yet Henry Wilson has  
no more sense of responsibility for his words  
than to call this letter a forgery.

The inclined plane down which he has  
slid is evident. He had not courage enough  
to admit that he was a Know-Nothing. When  
asked if he was, he wrote a letter which  
evaded the question and was taken for a  
denial. Thereupon his friends denied the  
fact, and he did not dare correct them. The  
next thing was to request his amanuensis to  
write an untruthful letter; and the next, when  
this brought him into trouble, was to call it a  
forgery. Quamlet, Prince of Denmark, said of  
something that it was "as easy as lying." Henry,  
Senator of Massachusetts, could testify  
that there is nothing less easy than to stop  
lying when you have once begun.

## LOUISIANA.

Louisiana is one of those States upon whose  
political situation it has been impossible for  
an honest man to look without pain. It has  
been ruled by one of the most corrupt and  
shameless rings of adventurers which the  
Grant Administration has given to the South,  
and under the fostering care of brother-in-law  
Casey every species of political immorality  
has been nourished to a phenomenal develop-  
ment. Force and fraud, bayonets and bribery,  
the abuse of Federal power, Federal patronage,  
and Federal artillery, the influence of the  
Custom-house, and the physical aid of the  
revenue marine service,—all these auxiliaries  
have been brought to the aid of the Renomi-  
nationists. Behind them the Radicals had the  
support of a large colored constituency, and  
within a few days they have completed their  
arrangements for the campaign by the pur-  
chase of Mr. Pinchback and his supposed  
following. Whether that incorruptible patriot  
will be able to deliver his voters according to  
contract to the equally incorruptible patriot,  
Senator Kellogg, at the Custom-house door,  
remains to be seen. But the bargain has been  
made, and Pinchback, Kellogg, and Casey are  
going to work together for selves and partner  
Grant.

Meanwhile the Democrats and Liberals have  
been, until last week, quarreling about minor  
matters, and so losing valuable time, discour-  
aging their own party, and driving over many  
doubtful voters to the other side. Their dis-  
ensions, however, are now healed, and the  
serious work of the canvass begins. It is  
late, but it is earnest, and the prospects are  
encouraging. Our friends are full of spirit.  
The young have caught the enthusiasm of  
their elders, and the women are cheering on  
the Reform movement with voice and presence.  
If the October elections are in our favor, say  
the Louisiana Liberals, Grant has certainly  
lost the State. But the matter ought to be  
settled before October. We have only a small  
adverse majority to overcome, and with in-  
dustry and zeal we can easily do it. It will  
not answer to trust so much to the October  
elections. They will go right; but we have all  
got our work to do now, and the result of the  
October elections will depend upon how we  
do it. Honest effort in the campaign, where-  
ever bestowed, is never thrown away.

## INTRIGUES AGAINST BISMARCK.

From France we have intelligence which  
tends to throw some light on a recent court  
intrigue at Berlin. M. de Rémusat, the French  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday declared  
before the Permanent Committee of the  
National Assembly that the military party in  
Germany were dissatisfied with Prince Bismarck  
because France is permitted to retain the  
fortress of Belfort. As this party has always  
been dissatisfied with Prince Bismarck, this  
remark is to be regarded as an indication that  
his enemies have used this concession made  
by him to France for the purpose of  
bringing him in disfavor with the  
Emperor. That these efforts have not been  
altogether unsuccessful would appear from the  
fact that, on the occasion of the visit of the  
Emperors of Austria and Russia to Berlin,  
Prince Bismarck will remain on his estates at  
Varzin. This absence of the German Chan-  
cellor is the more significant as both Count  
Andrássy and Prince Gortschakoff will accom-  
pany their respective sovereigns.

The point of which the enemies of Prince  
Bismarck have made use is one well calcu-  
lated to find favor with the Emperor. It is a  
fact, which has hitherto remained unpublished,  
that when the preliminaries of peace were  
under discussion during the war of  
1866, the King of Prussia demanded the an-  
nexation of Saxony and a considerable portion  
of the territory of Austria and Bavaria. This  
was strenuously opposed by Bis-

marck, and although he eventually effected  
his purpose, it was at the expense  
of a considerable loss of influence.  
This incident points very clearly a weakness  
in the character of the Emperor William,  
which the enemies of the Chancellor would  
not hesitate to use, and which would augur a  
successful issue to their schemes.

## THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

There is a newspaper issued in Paris called  
The American Register, from which good Amer-  
icans in that heavenly city get their "journal-  
istic" pabulum; but we infer that the quality  
of the ration furnished is of the sort which  
will be specially relished at the American Le-  
gation. What this Yankee in partibus says  
of our great national canvass is eagerly copied,  
we observe, by the Grant and Wilson sheets  
in this country, which proves rather the short-  
ness of their resources than the length of  
their heads. For this writer, who is probably  
a small sort of a clerk in the Ambassador's of-  
fice, is so saturated with the notion that  
politicians mean nothing but office-holding  
that he blurs out the fears which  
agitate his soul after the following fashion:  
"If Mr. Greeley is elected it will be as a Dem-  
ocratic President, and the backbone of the  
Republican party will be broken. The Dem-  
ocrats will swoop down upon the offices from  
"which they have been so long excluded." This  
writer, you see, is thinking of his salary.  
He is afraid that President Greeley will turn  
him out, or turn out his master, which will  
amount to the same thing. The poor man  
isn't to blame. There is a plenty of good,  
straight Republicans like him here at home,  
equally patriotic and equally hungry. They  
think, too, that "the Democrats will swoop  
"down upon the offices," and they regard such  
a descent as an invasion of their venerable  
and vested interests. They have been so long  
in place that they fancy the places belong to  
them. They have been so long among the  
ins that they think putting them out would be  
equivalent to manslaughter, as very possibly  
it would be.

It is this feeling of a personal interest which  
has so embittered the speech and the writing  
and the general action of the Renomination-  
ists. In all our experience of political cam-  
paigns, we have never known anything like  
it. The Grant retainers are simply savage  
and cross. They seem to think that this is  
no longer a free country; that citizens have  
no right to nominate, that citizens have  
no right to vote for anybody except Dr.  
Grant; that whoever supports Mr. Greeley  
must be a fool or a knave; and that the  
present President has a personal and  
vested interest in the Presidency, which  
it is insulting or something worse  
to question. They substantially say: "This  
Government is ours; these places belong to  
us; these salaries are our property; and  
"whoever attempts to put us out by putting  
"out Dr. Grant is an intrusive rascal upon  
"whom good words would be wasted." What  
astonishes us is that these gentlemen do not  
enter a formal protest against the elective  
system altogether. No doubt, if they could,  
they would bestow upon Dr. Grant his office  
for his life, if they could be sure that he in-  
turn would bestow upon them their offices for  
their lives. Voting once in four years they  
reckon to be an unnecessary and inconvenient  
abundance, unless indeed it be a cut and dried  
thing, everybody voting for their man and  
nobody against him. It seems to be neces-  
sary to go through the motions—that is all!

Perhaps it will do no harm to remind these  
people, whether they be Plenipotentiaries  
abroad or Postmasters at home, that this is a  
free country. The whole life and soul of our  
institutions is in the theory that every citizen  
is capable of forming an opinion and honest  
enough to vote as he thinks. It is of bad  
angry, this domineering, brow-beating, dog-  
matical, and we may say, aristocratical  
method of canvassing which the Renomination-  
ists have introduced. It should be frowned down  
by every friend of intelligent popular suffrage.  
Carried out according to the notions of some  
men, it would make constitencies no better  
than so many herds of "dumb, driven cat-  
tle." It is not and it cannot come to good.

The Hannibal Courier (Missouri) of Aug. 29  
contains the following:

We would like to know how any Southern man, with  
the spirit of a man in him, can vote for Horace Greeley.  
The following from his published in THE TRIBUNE  
some two years ago, is of such a character that we should  
think Southern men would feel like giving that long-  
tongued sage a kick instead of a ballot—would, don't  
you?

"The enemies of the South, guided by black self-interest, position,  
and the desire to see the South divided, are now making  
a desperate effort to divide the South."  
The above impels us to ask Mr. James Lyons  
of Richmond, Va., whether it is not high time that he  
backed square out of the infamous calumny afore-  
said. He first attributed to Mr. Greeley the beastly  
passage above cited and publicly promised to prove  
or retract it. He has not pretended to prove it.  
Why is his retraction withheld?

The agents of the Associated Press at Louisville  
must have more or less Bourbon among them. They  
not only deluged the wires last night with a mass  
of absolutely worthless matter, but their enthusiasm  
growing with the hours, they resolved to reinforce  
their first impressions, and passed in their reports to  
send the following incredible piece of impertinence,  
which was probably dictated by Duncan himself:

On pages 3, 4, and 5 Louisville Convention regular  
(Blanton Duncan's speech) wherever applause occurs,  
please change "read" to "great applause." Also please  
insert "great applause" after "enemy's camp."

More trouble about the Boston Coliseum! It is to  
be disposed of by lottery; but now the discovery  
has been made that lotteries are "against the peace  
of the Commonwealth, and contrary to the form  
of the statute in such case made and provided." Who-  
ever has anything to do in Massachusetts with the  
setting up and drawing of a lottery is liable to a  
fine of \$2,000! The lines in this case, if inflicted,  
would amount to some \$40,000 or \$50,000, so that poor  
Mr. Gilmore and the other sufferers would derive but  
small benefit from the transaction. What a bother  
from beginning to end that Coliseum has been!

Ghosts in a certain pit might be expected; but  
what are we to say to a ghost in a coal pit! This  
demonological novelty has appeared at the Broughton  
colliery, near Wrexham, North Wales. This is not  
a ghost that walks, for nobody has yet had a sight of  
it, but it is a ghost that frightens the workmen  
by the most dreadful and unearthly howling and  
yelling—it is like the poet's nightingale, "a wonder-  
ful voice." Such is the terror inspired by its  
performances, that numbers of the colliers have re-  
fused to work in the mine.

If the speculative Physicians of Bloomington are  
anxious for a few more idiotic boards, we unhesi-  
tatingly recommend them to apply at the office of  
The Hartford Courant, editorial rooms, up three  
flights of stairs. There they will find most docile  
subjects, to establish whose insanity no doctor's  
certificate will be required, as they furnish it to  
hand in an editorial which detects a political sig-  
nificance in THE TRIBUNE's exposure of the Bloom-  
ington Insane Asylum!

We announced yesterday, on what appeared  
trustworthy information, that Mr. Miles Banks had  
been removed from his place in the Custom-house.  
We are glad to learn that the statement was erro-  
neous.

## THE MAINE CANVASS.

## A GRANT MEETING IN BANGOR.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CROWELL, DEFEATING  
HIMSELF—A NEW-ORLEANS POSTMASTER  
AND SPEAKER BLAINE RELIEVE IN KU-KLUX  
—THE GRANT MEN BEGINNING TO BACK  
DOWN.

BANGOR, Sept. 3.—The Administration  
here are not so hopeful as they have been. They no  
longer predict that Perkins' majority will equal that of  
last year, but begin to talk about "local issues," etc., in  
order to back down a little in advance. The truth is  
that the probability of Perkins' success is now so small  
that many who will vote for Kimball whose action in Novem-  
ber is uncertain. To-night, the Grant men held a dull  
and unenthusiastic meeting in the City Hall, at which  
about 300 were present. Postmaster-General Crowell  
and Thomas Settle of North Carolina had been an-  
nounced, but the latter failed to appear. Mr. Crowell  
devoted his entire speech to a vindication of himself  
from the charge of complicity in the Chorpensing  
frauds, and at times grew much excited and angry. He  
read a large number of letters and documents, and  
wounded his audience so that many left the hall. His  
followers by Postmaster Lowell of New-Orleans, who was  
talking of leaving the hall, and said he did not want  
reconciliation yet. Speaker Blaine was the last to ad-  
dress the meeting. He charged Mr. Greeley with political  
dishonesty, and strongly advocated the rigid en-  
forcement of the Ku-Klux laws.

## THE FIELD SURVEYED.

AN UNORGANIZED CAMPAIGN AND A POTLICK  
MOVEMENT — ADMINISTRATION ORATORY  
AND CASH IN THE FIELD — PERHAM AND  
THE C